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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/994,634	11/28/2001	Daryl Dean Schroeder	10015860-1	7723

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EXAMINER

PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/994,634	Applicant(s) SCHROEDER, DARYL DEAN	
	Examiner TUAN A. PHAM	Art Unit 2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-14 and 21-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 02/17/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's remark on pages 10-11, Applicant argues that the Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") does not teach, "a display driver connected between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver" in claim 1.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. Singkornrat teaches, "the remote receiver unit would then be adapted to demodulate the received signals to extract RGB signals and monitor having an RGB input could be used. This will result in better resolution." (see col.2, ln.37-40). Therefore, the remote receiver 16, in this case, function as a video driver that provides the RGB signals to the monitor 24.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application

by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-3, and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat").

Regarding claim 1, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying the wireless communications to and from a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.5-11);

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and transmitting communication signals to and receiving communication signals from the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14); and

a display driver connected between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 3, receiver 116, col.2, ln.37-40);

wherein the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor that is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to the computer main unit in a wireless manner through the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14).

Regarding claim 2, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 3, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 7, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included keyboard port and keyboard driver).

Regarding claim 8, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable

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of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

4. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").

Regarding claim 25, Riazi teaches a computer system, (see figure 1) comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see base station 20) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying said wireless communications to and from a computer main unit (see figure 1, CPU 30, col.3, ln.55-67), and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, antenna 34), including

a) a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications (see figure 8, data radio modem 112),

b) a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and transmitting communication signals to and receiving communication signals from said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, display 14, data radio modem 112, antenna 34), and

c) an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 8, audio port 24, headphone 122, col.6, ln.29-48);

wherein said audio port is coupled to said monitor wireless transceiver and is capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and said one or more audio devices in a wireless manner (see figure 8, audio port 24, data radio modem 112, figure 1, CPU 30, col.6, ln.29-48).

Regarding claim 26, Riazi further teaches an audio driver coupled between said audio port and the one or more audio devices (see figure 8, video and audio demodulator 110).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").**

Regarding claim 5, Singkornrat teaches a method and computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying

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the wireless communications to and from a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.5-11);

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and transmitting communication signals to and receiving communication signals from the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14); and

a display driver connected between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 3, receiver 116, col.2, ln.37-40);

wherein the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor that is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to the computer main unit in a wireless manner through the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkornrat in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 6, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

7. Claims 9-11, 14, 21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").

Regarding claim 9, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

- a computer main unit (see figure 1, CPU 12);
- a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying the wireless communications to and from the computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.5-11);
- a first wireless computer monitor comprising:
 - a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver, wherein the first wireless computer monitor is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to the computer main unit in a wireless manner through the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer wireless transceiver(see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a unique address for wireless communication. However, Schindler teaches a wireless audio system with such features (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Singkornrat in order to communicate in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 10, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 11, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 14, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises a display driver connected between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 3, receiver 116, col.2, ln.35-40).

Regarding claim 21, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system comprising a second wireless computer monitor, said second wireless computer monitor for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver, wherein said second wireless computer monitor is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14). Schindler further teaches a unique address for wireless communication (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26).

Regarding claim 24, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises a display driver connected between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 3, receiver 116, col.2, ln.35-40).

8. **Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").**

Regarding claim 27, Riazi teaches a second wireless computer monitor 9(see figure 1, monitor 46), and wherein each of said first and second wireless computer monitors have a wireless communication, such that each of said first and second

wireless computer monitors is capable of receiving data from said computer wireless transceiver concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless computer monitors (see first wireless monitor 14, second wireless monitor 46, wireless link 12).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach a unique address for wireless communication. However, Schindler teaches a wireless audio system with such features (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Riazi in order to communicate in wireless fashion.

9. Claims 12-13 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").

Regarding claim 12, Singkornrat and Schindler, in combination, fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkomrat in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 13, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

Regarding claim 22, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, keyboard 90, col.6, ln.29-48, it is inherently that the data radio modem 112 should be included keyboard driver).

Regarding claim 23, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, pointing device 16, col.6, ln.29-48, it is inherently that the radio modem 122 should be included pointing driver).

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. In order to expedite the prosecution of this application, the applicants are also requested to consider the following references. Although Jung (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,225), Antos (U.S. Patent No. 5,790,201), Glen et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0025648), and Chaves et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0043110) are not applied into this Office Action; they are also called to Applicants attention. They may be used in future Office Action(s).

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12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tuan A. Pham** whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499 and

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Art Unit 2643
June 30, 2005
Examiner

Tuan Pham


CURTIS KUNTZ
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